

Identity

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'All peoples have the right of self-determination...to freely determine their political, social and cultural development.' Article 1, Point 1 of the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights :

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Democracy Triumphs in Halifax!



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Bungling Blunkett's spinning out of control

● BLUNKETT CAUGHT OUT TRYING TO COVER UP STREET CRIME FIGURES

Home Secretary David Blunkett was reprimanded by the Speaker of the House of Commons and the independent statistics commissioner last month for releasing partial and misleading figures on street crime. The independent statistics commissioner, Sir John Kingman, suggested in a letter to Mr. Blunkett that he had consciously manipulated the release of statistics about a pilot scheme to reduce street crime in an attempt to pretend that government policy was working. Sir John wrote: *"We were concerned that you had felt forced by ill-based comments to publish a set of interim figures on street crime in what could be seen as a selective fashion"*.

The reprimand related to events last August, when it was reported that a pledge by Tony Blair to have street crime "under control" in 10 key urban areas by September had not been met. Then, Mr Blunkett responded by releasing interim figures contradicting the rumours. But now it seems that the Home Secretary's figures were false. Sir John warned Blunkett: *"there should be no suspicion that government is picking and choosing, publishing the good news and not the bad."*



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● MUSLIMS IN BRITAIN WARN BLAIR OVER IRAQ

The Muslim Council of Britain, the largest Muslim organisation in the UK, warned Tony Blair last month that war with Iraq would breed "bitterness and conflict for generations to come" between Muslims and non-Muslims in Britain. In a letter to the Prime Minister, its secretary general Iqbal Sacranie spoke of a deep cynicism among British Muslims about the motives for attacking Iraq and stated that the "destruction of an important Muslim country" would cause lasting damage to relations between Muslims all over the world and the West.

He wrote: "It is generally believed the real American objective behind such an invasion is to change the political map of the Middle East, appropriate its oil wealth and appoint Israel as a regional superpower exercising total hegemony over the entire Middle East and beyond." He went on: "The humiliation... that would attend a military conquest is likely to provide a natural ground for the growth of bitterness and conflict for generations to come." Seven out of 10 Muslims living in Britain believe the war on terror is a war on Islam, according to an ICM poll published in December.



● GOVERNMENT COVERING UP SCALE OF GUN SMUGGLING

It has emerged that the Government is trying to avoid disclosing the growing arsenal of hand grenades, machine guns and Semtex explosives that drugs gangs are smuggling into Britain in an effort to

Articles Update

In order to increase quality please note that from now on only typed or electronic formatted articles will be considered for Identity. Plus all images/photos to be scanned at a resolution of 300dpi, where possible please supply the original image/photo.

avoid increasing public fear about gun crime.

In April last year customs intercepted a vehicle at Felixstowe docks. Seventeen hand grenades were hidden on board along with detonators, two packs of explosive, 10 handguns, three machine pistols and ammunition. In June in a lorry purportedly carrying aircraft spares, customs found two mini submachine guns, four magazines, two silencers, a Magnum .44 handgun and ammunition. In early November at a south coast port, customs discovered in a lorry load of frozen pizza about 30 Uzi machine pistols, magazines, silencers and ammunition believed to come from Croatia and heading for London.

None of the discoveries were made public but suggest a surge in arms smuggling motivated by Albanian, Turkish, Chinese and Jamaican drugs gangs in London urgently increasing their firepower to cope with a growing spate of turf wars. In 2001-2002 only a few handguns were found by customs. Customs usually estimate that they seize only a small percentage of any regular contraband traffic. As a source in police intelligence pointed out: *"The problem is, we don't know what's got through."*

● TORY COUNCILLOR JAILED FOR CHILD SEX OFFENCES

A Conservative Party councillor has been jailed for 21 months after admitting a string of child sex offences. Peter Stidworthy, who represents the Tories in the Whoberley area of Coventry, was convicted of indecently assaulting a 15-year-old boy, 21 charges of making indecent images of children and one charge of possessing an indecent image.

Judge Marten Coates heard how Stidworthy had picked up a teenage male prostitute at a coach station and indecently assaulted him earlier this year. When police checked the Conservative councillor's computer they found that he had downloaded 4,065 images of boys and had visited internet pornography sites on 20,000 occasions.

In addition to the prison sentence Stidworthy has been ordered to register under the Sex Offenders Act and at the end of his sentence he will have to attend a sex offenders course. He will also be under an extended period of licence for three years and forbidden from working with children aged 16 and under.

Blood on Blair's hands

How terribly ironic. Tony Blair and his Labour government have been trying desperately to convince us that their planned military crusade against Iraq is unavoidable and justified because of the 'threat' that Saddam Hussein poses with his 'weapons of mass destruction'. Yet while we have still not been provided with any real proof of this, we have seen plenty of tragic evidence in recent weeks of the very real threat from destructive weapons and violent aggression facing us in our own towns and cities — a threat which Mr. Blair and New Labour appear to be both unwilling and incapable of dealing with.

One example was the murder in Birmingham on New Years Eve of two young girls by feuding Yardie style gangs with automatic weapons. This atrocity has brought into sharp focus the fact that gun crime — along with violent crime of every kind — is spiralling out of control in Blair's Britain. Crimes involving guns have almost doubled since Labour came to power and there have already been over 8,000 gun crimes committed since April alone. And Labour's open borders policy is merely facilitating the flow of weapons into the country. A chilling indication of this threat was indicated last November when 30 Uzi machine pistols, magazines, silencers and ammunition were discovered in a lorry of frozen pizza heading for ethnic drug gangs in London.

So while Mr. Blair is busy spending billions of pounds in preparing for war in the Gulf against Iraq, law and order in Britain is collapsing at an alarming rate, with the threat of violent crime more real and more deadly than at any other time in the country's history. And not only that: Mr. Blair's Iraqi policy is exposing more clearly than ever before the dangerous insanity of the asylum and immigration policies that he and his government have been pursuing over the past five and half years.

Because while Blair is fuelling Muslim resentment over Iraq, his liberal, open door policy for asylum seekers and economic migrants has been giving the extreme elements of that resentment the freedom to come here at will and organise terrorist attacks and violence against us. The consequences of this insanity were tragically demonstrated last month by the murder of Manchester police officer Stephen Oake by a North African immigrant who was suspected of being involved in a plot to use ricin poison gas for terrorist purposes in the UK. And of the seven men arrested in Wood Green, North London for involvement in the plot, two were asylum seekers and the rest were North African immigrants with links to Algerian terrorist groups.

Likewise, while Tony Blair is pontificating in self-righteous tones about setting the people of Iraq free from a totalitarian ideology, the people of Britain are continuing to suffer the often violent consequences of his commitment to a totalitarian ideology: that of politically correct liberalism and multiculturalism. Ever since becoming Prime Minister, Mr. Blair has pursued this ideology with a vengeance. The result has been catastrophic for everybody concerned: race

riots, attacks and murders; ethnic cleansing; drugs epidemics; ethnic gang warfare; police no-go areas; unprecedented crime levels; widespread tension and conflict.

In fact, the Blair government is committed to a politically correct, racist ideology that makes it impossible for it to tackle the crime and immigration wave that is destroying our country. This has already been shown in its orchestration of the Macpherson Report into the murder of Stephen Lawrence which decreed that black people were 'victims' in our society and that the police were 'racist' and therefore had to be shackled in their ability to deal with crime. Since then crime has soared as the police have been forced to adopt a softly softly approach in order to avoid being labelled 'racist'. Witness the recent siege in Hackney by a Yardie gangster which turned into the longest in British history precisely for this reason.

It is the same mentality which is allowing Jamaican Yardie gangsters to walk into this country as 'visitors' and then disappear to become members of the drugs gangs that are terrorising our cities. Over 150 Jamaicans absconded every month during the first half of 2002 alone. Last year the British deputy high commissioner in Jamaica, Phil Sinkinson, claimed that one in ten passengers flying from Jamaica to the UK was a cocaine mule. Last month at the height of the debate about growing Yardie violence, however, Labour Home Secretary David Blunkett continued to emphasise that: *"The UK has strong links with Jamaica, which contribute to the richness and diversity of our country."*

So the Blair government's blind commitment to multiculturalism will ensure that it will never be able to deal effectively with the crime and immigration anarchy that is spreading across the country. At the same time, its blind commitment to the American crusade against Iraq will ensure that this anarchy intensifies to unprecedented levels. Last month, Iqbal Sacranie secretary general of the Muslim Council of Britain, the largest Muslim organisation in this country, warned the government that war with Iraq would cause community relations between Muslims and non-Muslims across towns and cities in the UK to deteriorate and breed *"bitterness and conflict for generations to come"*.

It is perfectly conceivable therefore that the situation could spiral out of control very quickly and that some of those British troops now being sent to the Middle East will in the not too distant future have to be re-deployed on in towns and cities across Britain — for the same reason that they were deployed on the streets of Belfast in 1968. What happened then and what came afterwards is something that none of us want to happen here. But it will unless Labour's immigration madness is stopped. Helping to rapidly build and expand the BNP into a power winning, mainstream political party is the only way to do this — before it's too late.



HOW DEMOCRACY TR

NICK GRIFFIN gives us an insight into the day-to-day running of the most sophisticated election campaign in our history



Thursday 23rd January 2003 marked another historic electoral breakthrough for the British National Party. Adrian Marsden's stunning victory in Halifax showed that our council wins in Lancashire were not the isolated protest votes that some media commentators had suggested, but the first examples of a seismic shift in British politics.

The old parties and the media were able to explain Robin Evans' by-election win in Blackburn last autumn partly as the result of a lightning BNP campaign which caught them napping. Activists from Burnley had teamed up with new local recruits to do some very valuable groundwork in the previous couple of months, but the bulk of the BNP effort went in during an intensive push in the last ten days. By the time Labour and the LibDems realised that we were really aiming to win, it was almost too late for them to do much about it.

**"The BNP campaign was very
skilfully organised."
BBC Radio Five Live**

BIGGER CHALLENGE

In the Mixenden ward in Halifax, by contrast, we deliberately signalled the fact that we intended to put in maximum effort a good six weeks before polling day. Since our result in the ward back in 1999 had been a meagre 59 votes (3.7%), we knew that we were guaranteed to see a huge rise in our vote, and felt confident of beating the Tories and LibDems. The prospect of beating Labour, in an area where they frequently take up to 55% of the entire vote, was enticing but scarcely realistic. We were aiming for the good second which would have set us up as the natural opposition and as likely winners in the whole council elections in the borough in 2004.

Even before the election was called, the majority of the ward was leafleted with either *Freedom*, our national anti-asylum leaflet or *Countrysider* in the case of the outlying farms and hamlets. As soon as we knew that there would definitely be a by-election, we rushed into print a short-run of an experimental "Operation White Vote" leaflet, which was put out in part of the ward where local activists knew that a large amount of BNP support coincided with a high rate of non-voter registration. If our opponents hadn't already realised that we were serious, this leaflet gave them all the notice they needed to organise to maximum effect in an effort to beat us back and keep the BNP "penned in" as a "Lancashire-only" electoral force.

ILLEGAL SMEARS

And, in fact, our opponents knew exactly what was at stake and did everything they could to hold back the BNP tide. Adrian Marsden faced no fewer than seven different smear leaflets from organisations which were not contesting the election, plus equally nasty attacks in election material put out by both

TRUMPHEDED IN HALIFAX

Labour and the LibDems. After being badgered by our Legal Department, the police did take action early in the campaign against one group of far-left cranks putting out illegal smear leaflets. But it seems that they then came under pressure from “on high” because they spent the rest of the campaign making excuses for not preventing repeated breaches of the Representation of the Peoples Act. As a result Halifax police now face an official complaint from us over their failure to uphold the law. Belatedly, they have now passed the illegal leaflets and evidence concerning their distribution to the Director Of Public Prosecutions. Our own Legal Department is planning action over the most libellous smears as well.

In addition to the anti-BNP smear campaign organised by New Labour’s far-left friends, Adrian Marsden was also the victim of an unprecedented media campaign. Two national newspapers, the *Daily Express* and the *Mirror*, each devoted a whole page to attacking Adrian personally and the BNP in general in the week before polling day.

LIB-LAB-CON GREED

Meanwhile, the three old parties each picked high-profile candidates, all of them former councillors and one of those a former Mayor of Halifax. In the end, however, it is not clear that this worked to their advantage as we were able to point out that all three of them thus had to take a personal share of the blame for mistakes made by the council when they were on it. Since council incompetence had led directly to the closure of the single largest employer in the ward a few years before — with the consequent loss of some 800 jobs — this was no small matter.

The biggest single local issue was the decision of the councillors to award themselves a 43% pay rise, while at the same time putting up council tax by 18%. The extremely wealthy LibDem candidate said that he wouldn’t take any money from the council at all if elected, but as we were able to point out that 13 of the 16 LibDem councillors had voted in favour of the rise this didn’t do him much good. Adrian’s pledge — to take the 43% but to use it for the benefit of the residents of the ward — clearly had a better response.

The most crucial issue, however, was the combination of local resentment at the council policy of moving growing numbers of asylum seekers into the ward, with concern over the asylum problem at a national level. There is no doubt that the media spotlight on this led to a very significant number of people voting BNP in protest at this issue alone.

ANTI-WHITE RACISM

“The BNP were the new kids on the block, and boy were they on the block.”

Labour spokesman quoted in The Guardian Online.

That said, one only had to talk to residents while canvassing to understand that opposition to asylum seekers is often a coded, politically ‘respectable’ way in which to express opposition to the entire multicultural project of our ruling elite. Every single person who was worried about the asylum problem also resented the way in which peaceful, law-abiding people fear to walk — or even drive — in the nearby Queens Road area. It isn’t just the constant wave of anti-white racist abuse and



Adrian Marsden and Nick Cass confer during canvassing

physical attacks, it’s also the way in which the police and local politicians continually turn blind eyes to what is going on. Adrian’s pledge to push for CCTV cameras and police decoy patrols to crack down on these utterly unacceptable racist attacks was clearly popular on the doorstep.

SPOOFS, HUMOUR AND SKILL

Early in the campaign, the LibDems bussed in teams of up to forty canvassers. Their confidence was badly shaken when we issued a version of our ‘infamous’ LibDem spoof leaflet that had such an impact in Blackburn. Later in the campaign we also put out an attack leaflet aimed at Labour. Headlined ‘Labour Cabbage’, this was a parody of their ‘Labour Rose’ local campaign leaflets. By injecting a bit of humour into the contest, it seems to have helped us get over the ‘leaflet fatigue’ which clearly affected many residents towards the end of the campaign.

One lesson learned from this is that our main, glossy election address should not be left until the last few days of the campaign, but should go out earlier, before people get sick of leaflets and so that more of them make up their minds to vote for us early on, and tell their friends and neighbours about their decision. What is needed late in the campaign is a reminder leaflet, aimed to get those who’ve already said they’ll vote for us to get out there and actually do it.

That is precisely what we did deliver on the eve of poll: the seventh BNP leaflet. Adding to the workload of organising the most sophisticated election campaign in British nationalist history was the fact that several of our leaflets had two different versions — one for Mixenden proper and one for the more middle class areas of Pellon and Mount Tabor.

This was affordable and physically possible on account of the local BNP branch already having invested in a digital duplicator. As we’ve already discovered in campaigns since we started buying these, the combination of cheapness and rapid production time makes these pieces of equipment absolutely essential weapons in our armoury when it comes to winning campaigns.

CANVASSING IS KING

Having said that, there is no doubt at all that the most effective thing by far is a knock on a voter’s door and a friendly, smiling face as they are asked whether the local BNP candidate can count on their support as well. In local elections the canvasser is king — or queen — and the fact that the Labour party is largely reduced these days to using telephone

Leaflet team
break for tea



canvassing as a very poor second is a major factor in the decline of their vote. One of the great hidden benefits of this hard-fought campaign was the number of BNP activists, mainly from Yorkshire, but from Lancashire as well, who came along having never canvassed before, and went away having found out just how easy — and rewarding — canvassing actually is. This will stand us in good stead in various areas in the main council elections in May.

Labour did bring in real canvassing teams, including Alice Mahon, the local MP whose extraordinary unpopularity almost certainly made this an own goal! Overall, however, it was the willingness of large teams of BNP canvassers to go out night after night, often in freezing, positively dangerous conditions, which carried the day.

BNP 'SECRET WEAPONS'

Here it's worth mentioning one of our two innovative 'secret weapons.' BNP leafleters and canvassers routinely worked far longer and harder than the activists of any other party. This is partly a natural result of our superior dedication and our party's very real hunger for electoral success. But it was also partly because a local activist took days off work as a self-employed carpenter to run a mobile tea and coffee supply from the back of his pick-up truck.

The envious faces of a small team of frozen LibDems as they saw our people gratefully warming themselves during one such tea break were one of the sights of the campaign! It has long been said that an army marches on its stomach. In the bitter cold of those Halifax evenings, our campaign marched on refreshed by John's tea truck!

The second secret weapon was much more high-tech — a video highlighting local issues and showing Adrian Marsden talking about them. This was delivered late in the campaign to a very limited number of homes, chosen because they contained unusually large numbers of white voters or were known as local opinion formers. Several publicans also showed the video to their regulars, and we know that each time it got a terrific response.

PEOPLE POWER

Once again, however, it must be stressed that such use of modern technology is no substitute for pounding the pavements, with frozen fingers putting leaflets through awkward letterboxes guarded by psychotic Jack Russells, and soaked to the skin canvassers struggling to mark down another 'Yes' or 'Possible' response on a soggy copy of the Electoral Register. Local elections are won by blisters on feet and local knowledge on tongues, not by gadgets or large sums of money.

No one did more work than Adrian Marsden himself, an excellent local candidate with friends all over the ward. Invaluable also was the back-up security team who kept watch over our canvassing teams on a number of occasions when it was felt that there was a risk of an old-fash-

ioned far-left goon squad trying to intimidate our campaigners. Yet again, the precaution proved unnecessary, but better safe than sorry.

Many people deserve praise for helping out, but owing to lack of space only two are going to be mentioned by name: Blackburn BNP Councillor Robin Evans for taking time off from his own busy schedule to help, and Nick Cass and the superbly professional and confident Dewsbury canvassing team.

They explained their commitment several times by saying that they couldn't bear to think that we might miss out by just a few votes, and that having put in so much work already they might as well go the extra mile that might make all the difference. Well lads — it did! Many thanks not just from the entire British National Party but also on behalf of the literally millions of Britons whose hearts rose when they heard the result from a grim-faced Jeremy Paxman or in their morning newspaper.

Perhaps we should also thank the far-left, whose hysterically Over The Top leaflets may have put off some of our 'Possibles', who probably wouldn't have bothered to vote anyway, but certainly did anger large numbers of people and make them even more determined to turn out on the day than usual. Now that we've mastered the tactic of using our own 'attack leaflets' to level the playing field, it seems from the way in which our canvassing results stay steady throughout the whole campaign — at about 42% — that the lies and distortions of the far-left no longer have anything like the impact we used to fear. If anything, they may now even be counter-productive.

QUALITY TEAMWORK

Certainly, when polling day dawned bright and crisp, our people manning the polling stations — smartly dressed with unmistakable red, white and blue rosettes — found a steady stream of voters giving them

"The BNP now have a devastating election machine. When they hit an area, they hit it hard."

**Conservative Forum
(online discussion page)**

thumbs ups, winks of support or even handshakes. This unusually spread out ward had no fewer than six separate polling stations, but we were able to cover them all right through the day, with enough manpower to be able to give each volunteer reasonably regular breaks, and to get the polling numbers of everyone who had voted back to our Campaign Headquarters in a steady flow of information.

There a team of six used this information to mark off on master copies of the Electoral Register details of which of our canvassed 'Yeses' had voted already. From lunchtime onwards, this information was in turn used to produce lists of our supporters who hadn't yet voted, so that our 'whipping in' teams could call on them and offer to drive them to the polling station.

It was the fact that this information showed that — out of the minority of electors that even repeated canvassing sweeps had found at home — our "Yes" respondents narrowly outnumbered our "No's", that finally convinced me that we might just snatch the seat. Up until then, despite the optimism of the local activists, I had been pretty sure that we would come a good second. Now there was the clear possibility of a truly historic political upset for Blair & Co.

By eight o'clock, with one hour of voting time left, the other parties had all given up (the Tories were so weak that they couldn't even man the polling stations, let alone go around picking up voters) and left the

polling stations, and had long since stopped trying to drag out their last reluctant supporters. The BNP team, by contrast, worked on until nine, not just so as to maximise our vote this time, but also so as to know next time who actually voted — since these are the people it is most important to get on our side in time for the next election.

DEMOCRACY FINALLY TRIUMPHS

As the ballot papers were opened and sorted, it became clear that we were in for a tight result and a nail-biting finish. Labour and the LibDems repeatedly huddled together, devastated by the fact that our vote had clearly increased about tenfold in less than four years. When the piles were tallied up it became clear that the Tory vote had slumped, that most of the people who hadn't voted before but had contributed to a record turnout for the ward had voted for us, and that the small but high turnout Muslim vote had switched en bloc from Labour to the LibDems, no doubt in protest at Blair's proposed war against Iraq.

Finally, Adrian Marsden was declared to be in the lead by a small but healthy 28 votes. The LibDems went for a recount, but the one hundred and fifty or so BNP supporters outside the count, and another forty packed into a friendly pub up the road, felt pretty confident that this was a mere formality from a bunch of bad losers.

And so it was. The Returning Officer declared that the recount had come to exactly the same figures, and that Adrian Marsden of the British National Party was the duly elected councillor for Mixenden Ward of Calderdale Council. Moments later Adrian was swept down the town hall steps and into the cheering BNP crowd. Amid a sea of press flashlights, a rousing chorus of 'Rule Britannia', and much waving of V-for-Victory signs, the news broke that the British National Party now has

five elected councillors and has shown that we can win anywhere.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

The first triple breakthrough in Brave Burnley was of course the hardest, because until our activists in Burnley proved that it could be done, there was a lack of belief that we could win. Then came Blackburn, where we confirmed that we could win on a first-past-the-post single seat basis. And now, after Halifax, everyone knows that we don't just win in Lancashire. The next step will be to show that we don't just win in the North of England either. We'll carry on winning there, of course, but now we need to show that we can win in the Midlands and the South as well.

There are other prizes for those candidates and local teams who want their place in the history books as well: The first BNP election win in one of the other British nations. My money's on South Wales in due course, but I half hope the Scots prove me wrong. The first BNP councillor to win an absolute majority of votes and thereby get a "safe BNP seat". The first husband and wife team to become BNP councillors. The first local authority where BNP councillors hold the balance of power. The first town hall to be controlled by the British National Party.

All those political prizes — and bigger ones still — almost unimaginable just a few years ago, are now perfectly realistic targets. Not guaranteed, because there is a mountain of opposition dirty tricks, voter apathy and organisational challenges to overcome on our way. Complacency, cowardice, stupidity and state-sponsored subversion could still put the whole process into reverse if we drop our guard and get careless. So lasting and sweeping success isn't guaranteed, but it is at least possible. Everything is now possible. The question is: How much do we want it?

A British future for your children! Is that worth 64p a day?

The BNP has now won 5 council seats in Lancashire and Yorkshire and is growing like never before. But to really make the most of our potential in May's local elections and in the local, London and European elections next year we urgently need to increase the number of staff members working for the party. At the moment the Staff Support Fund pays the wages of 29 professional and semi-professional members of staff working solely to promote the BNP across the United Kingdom. They all do an incredible job but they need support as quickly as possible to cope with the party's rapid expansion.

You can help make this possible by making a regular investment of just 64p a day to help the BNP secure a future for British children. To help the BNP help you please telephone National Treasurer John Brayshaw on **08707 515296** for a Standing Order form. All enquiries will be treated in the strictest confidence.



WOE TO THE VANQUISHED

By
Tory Mole

One hidden casualty of our Mixenden victory could, strangely enough, be none other than the leader of the Official Opposition, Iain Duncan-Smith. The fact that the Conservative candidate in a Labour-dominated ward in a northern town secured barely one-third of the votes of the BNP winner might not at first sight appear to be a mortal blow to the Tory leader, but a closer look at the facts suggests otherwise.

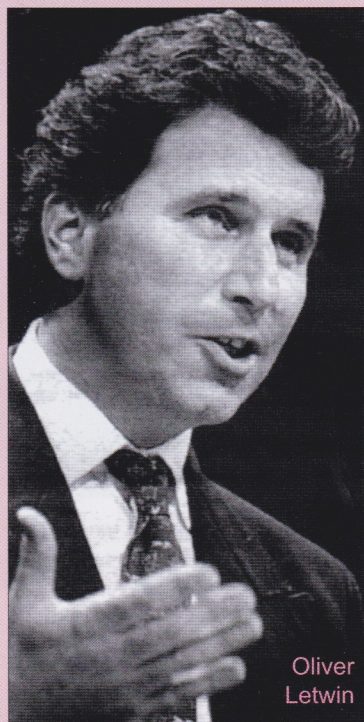
Although Mixenden itself has generally returned Labour councillors, Calderdale Council was for years something of a Tory stronghold. It is certainly an area which the Tories would need to take back if they are to regain national power. But Duncan Smith's shrinking party wasn't just beaten in Mixenden, it was also bitterly divided over what result it actually wanted.

TORY DIVISION

Fully one third of local Conservative activists — and probably even more of their voters — were actively rooting for the British National Party. A number of Tory councillors wanted to see us win, even at the cost of their own voting total. Meanwhile, about half of their colleagues, the local Association's liberal/pink wing, thought that the most important thing in the election wasn't to beat Labour but to see us defeated. The low intensity ideological civil war which has spluttered and sparked into life among the Blues for decades bursts into life as soon as the presence of an active BNP forces the Tories to confront their own demons.

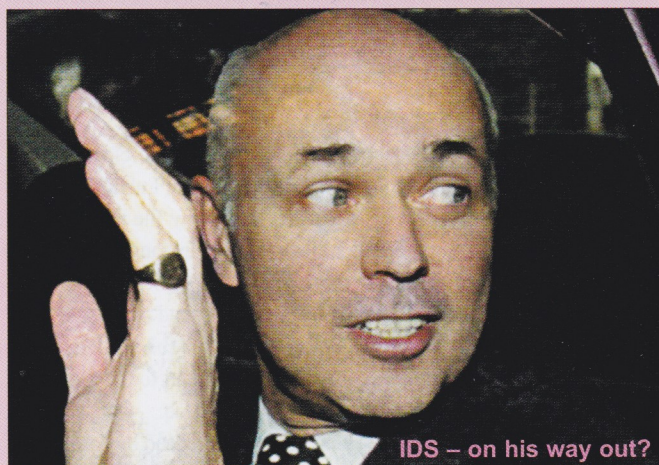
TORY DOUBLETALK ON ASYLUM

In the wake of our victory, weeks of dithering over the asylum issue were briefly replaced by a burst of woefully unconvincing tough talking about the asylum issue from IDS and his even more blatantly dishonest wet Shadow



Oliver
Letwin

Home Secretary Oliver Letwin (often labelled 'Oliver Leftwing' by his slightly more patriotic colleagues). But if Duncan-Smith thinks that will win over the one-third of his people who sympathise with us in a place like Halifax, he's sorely mistaken. The rhetoric certainly helps to legitimise us, but coming from a man who's notorious for playing football with asylum seekers, a proposal to build concentration camps for asylum seekers is as unconvincing on a personal level as it is in terms of the unan-



IDS — on his way out?

swered questions: Where? What will they cost? What about the army of 'civil liberties' lawyers and senile old liberal judges who won't rest until our country sinks beneath a sea of foreign spongers?

CONSERVATIVES SUPPORTING THE BNP

And while his verbal posturing won't convince the one-third who prefer BNP reality to IDS sound bites, it certainly will greatly offend his party's 'liberal' wing. So, come May's elections, a big chunk of his surviving elderly activists will sit on their hands and cheer on the BNP, while another sizeable chunk of them will refuse to do any serious work for a party led by a man they regard as a right-wing extremist.

This chronic division will seriously damage the Conservatives' ability to win the very large number of local council seats which they need to take this May — part way through the second term of an increasingly unpopular and discredited government — if they are to have any chance of winning the next General Election.

It is only the fact that the Tories' expectations are now so desperately low that their Grandees haven't made it clear that a failure to take more than 1,500 seats will trigger a devastating challenge to Duncan-Smith's lacklustre leadership. The collapse in Tory votes and morale in Halifax, and nationwide as a result of Halifax, make such a challenge ever more likely.

Writing in his magazine on 1st February, the Spectator's political editor, Peter Osborne, summed up the entire Establishment's problem:

"It is typical of the Conservative party disorder that (the) Downing Street operation to take the initiative on asylum seekers flatfooted Iain Duncan Smith... Now that the bidding war between the two parties on asylum is under way, it is only fair to state that the Conservative proposals look far better thought out. Blair tends towards reckless pledges — the one to repatriate 30,000 rejected asylum seekers per year, for example — but the trouble with these wild assertions is that they raise expectations, but do not deliver. "The Tories need to speak up and speak now, if they are to prevent the British National Party becoming the voice of the disenfranchised."

MIXENDEN: MORE THAN JUST A "SINK ESTATE"

By **RICHARD MULHALL** Halifax election agent

The army of reporters who descended on Mixenden after Adrian Marsden became the first BNP councillor in Yorkshire mostly got their descriptions of the area badly wrong. Although the ward is called Mixenden, it takes in a number of areas which have very little in common with the sprawling council estate which gives the ward its name. Around half of all the voters actually live in the largely owner-occupied Pellon area, with several hundred coming from the well-to-do village of Mount Tabor and a similar number living in farms and outlying hamlets.

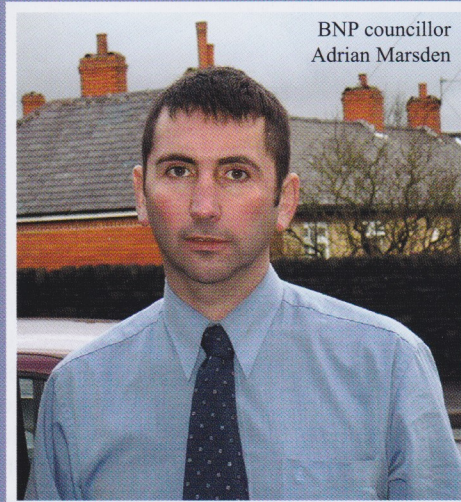
ALIENATION IS MUCH WIDER

Whether the journalists got it wrong out of ignorance, or because it fits their snobbish prejudices and liberal agenda to portray the BNP as a party of "sink estates" and "white trash" is of course unclear. We did get a significant number of votes from the decent people of the criminally neglected 'rough' parts of Mixenden, but our canvass returns tell us far more than the inaccurate generalisations of the media, and confirmed what

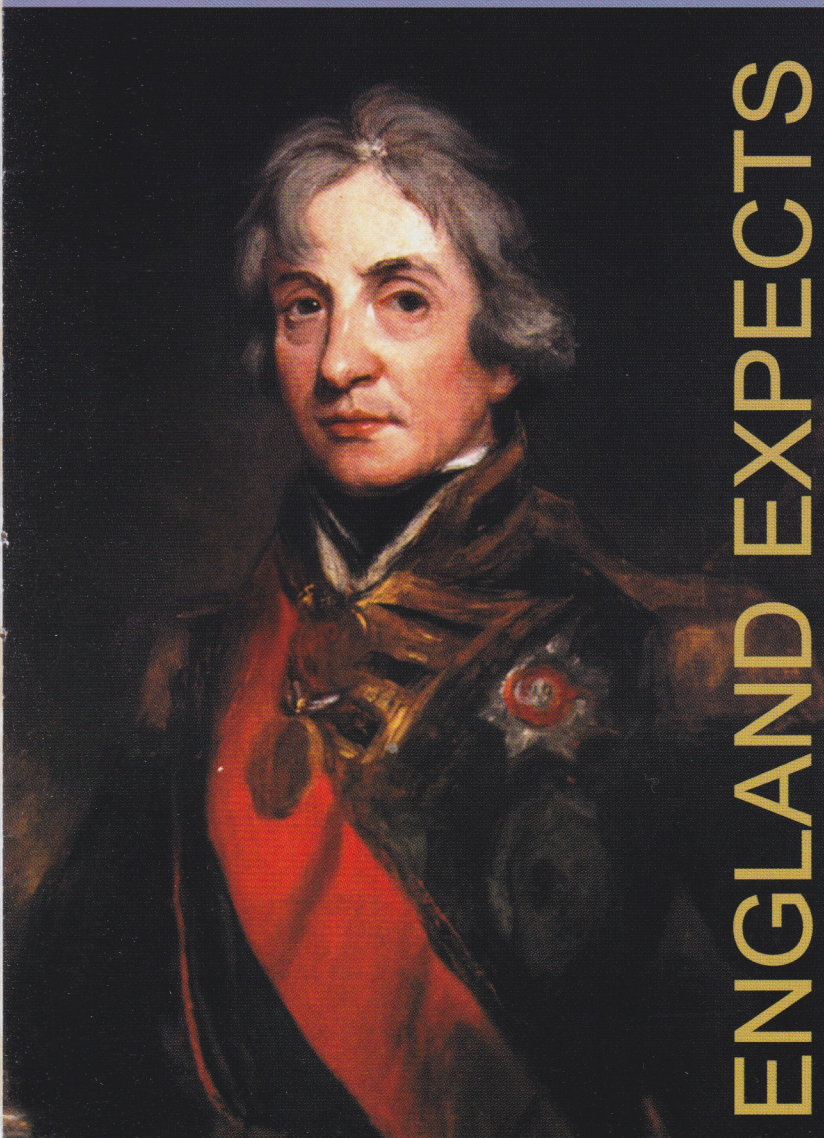
we have already found in wards up and down the country: That so many of our natural supporters on "sink estates" are not registered to vote, and the level of alienation from the political process in such areas is so great, that we actually get a higher proportion of our votes from 'tidy' estates and areas with a higher proportion of home owners and the self-employed.

To put it crudely, welfare bums either sit in front of the TV or vote Labour by post, self-employed carpenters vote BNP on their way home from work.

The voters of Mixenden ward, then, are a cross-section typical of vast swathes of West Yorkshire, and indeed the country as a whole. As with Mill Hill in Blackburn, it is by no means the best ward for the BNP in the town. It wasn't chosen by us, but by the sheer fluke that its former Labour councillor contracted AIDS and went to Brighton to live with a new boyfriend. Having lost to Adrian Marsden in Mixenden, Labour's campaign managers have to ask themselves: Is there any such thing as a safe Labour seat when the BNP comes to town?

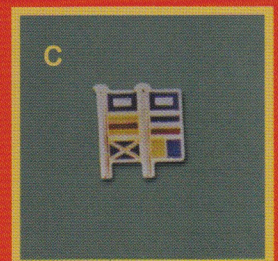
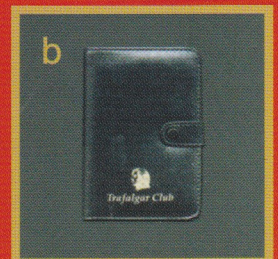


BNP councillor
Adrian Marsden



ENGLAND EXPECTS

Trafalgar Club members make a crucial contribution to the growth and success of the BNP. And now more than ever more members are necessary to ensure the party keeps on winning. Members pledge a minimum of £15 per month, in return for which they are entered into a prize draw every month, receive occasional special internal bulletins, and are entitled to attend the annual Trafalgar Club dinner free of charge. In addition, gentlemen first year members receive a Trafalgar Club tie (a), ladies receive a personalised organiser file (b). The tie carries the first two 'words' of Nelson's semaphore signal before the Battle of Trafalgar — "England Expects." A fine enamel badge has now been produced for second year members (c).



Please telephone **08707 576267** to request your dues card and to join the Trafalgar Club.



AND THE LIONS ROARED!

LEE BARNES reports on how the BNP in Medway forced the government to back down on the asylum hotels

On Friday 10th January the local press in Medway released the news that secret negotiations had been going on with the Home Office over the last six months and that a local hotel, The Coniston Hotel in Sittingbourne, had been bought by a private housing trust called Accomadata. With no public debate or discussion the whole scheme had been carried out in secret through dodgy deals in locked offices and with no public scrutiny. Then the press revealed that the hotel was actually going to be turned into an asylum seeker hostel for upwards of 110 immigrants per week that would be sent to the asylum seeker welfare hotel straight from Gatwick and other airports. On their way there they would have been able to wave from the windows of their specially chartered luxury coaches at the scores of homeless people, half of whom are ex-servicemen, that are forced to bed down on the streets of the Medway Towns every night. Naturally we in the Medway Branch of the BNP were incensed at this cruel and cynical attack on local democracy and we began to plan our response.

It was then revealed that negotiations had been so secret that not even the owner of the hotel had been aware of to whom the hotel had actually been sold too and he later stated he would not have sold it if he had known. All negotiations had been done through various front organisations for the National Asylum Support Service, a highly secretive government group that virtually runs its self without any government scrutiny. Naushad Jivraj, a director of Accomadata, the company chosen to run the hotel, had earlier been criticised by Lord Justice Judge, a High Court Judge, for 'unacceptable' behaviour in his business dealings with a former business associate Alimudin Somji.

MASSIVE SUPPORT FOR BNP

We decided to act. Within four days we had designed a leaflet, sent it to the printers and organised a small group of people to distribute the leaflet on Sittingbourne High Street on Saturday 18th January. As we began passing out the leaflets the reactions of local people were superb. They shook our hands, patted us on the back and said "Thank God you people are here". A homeless lad selling the *Big Issue* magazine came over and asked what we were distributing. We gave him a copy of the leaflet and after reading it he shook my hand and asked for pile of them so he could

put one inside each of his copies of the *Big Issue* to sell to people. He stated that he was disgusted with the Labour Party that allowed him, an ex-soldier, to live on the streets but opened up Three Star Hotels for asylum seekers.

People were almost snatching bundles of them from our hands and stating that they were going to pass them around their families or photocopy them and give them to their work mates. After an hour or so of leafleting and distributing nearly 800 leaflets we left the High Street and decided to leaflet the roads around the hotel knowing that the media would turn up there and interview the locals once news of the leaflets had reached the press. I then went into the hotel and spoke to the chap on the reception desk. I told him that we were just going to take some photographs of us outside the place and gave him a leaflet to read. He read it then stared at me with a sad look on his face. He said that he had worked there nearly thirty years and that tonight was his last night. He said that he been told that he could stay on but he had refused too on point of principle. He too had been betrayed by the Liberal Fascists of the New Labour Party. I wished him well in finding work, left the hotel and we left the area. Little did we know that the Time Bomb of our leafleting was swiftly ticking away.

MEDIA EXPLOSION

The next day the media exploded. The front page of the largest distributed paper in Kent, *The Kent on Sunday*, carried excerpts from our BNP leaflet and news of our campaign. The next day the National Media ran with the story. News of the hotel being opened as an Asylum Hotel was carried on every news channel. The BBC, ITV, Sky TV and Channel 4 all displayed our leaflets and gave publicity to the fact that only the British National Party were busy organising local resistance to the fascist actions of New Labour. Then *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Independent*, *the Daily Telegraph*, *The Sun*, *The Mirror*, and *The Daily Mail* all featured the story and carried various quotes from our leaflet. As usual the brain-washed drones of the National Union of Journalists tried to give it the usual spin about the leaflet being 'inflammatory'. I replied that the only inflammatory actions had been on behalf of the Home Office that had decided to treat the residents of the area with utter contempt by refusing to allow them the basic human right to debate the issue

before they made their decision.

BLUNKETT BACK TRACKS

Then came one of the most pathetic and cynical about faces in British political history from David Blunkett the Home Secretary. News had somehow filtered its way up into the cloud wreathed Ivory Towers of the Government and the New Labour Cabinet. The Gods of the Liberal Fascist Elite had been roused from their revelries and whilst they wailed and lamented the wine cups of power were slipping from their fingers. There was uproar in the Ivory Tower as the strange distant voice of the people far below on planet Earth rang out. Suddenly David Blunkett rounded on his cowering minions and cast fiery thunderbolts of rage down upon their trembling heads. "How dare you not inform the people of Sittingbourne" he roared "you are all a bunch of idiots — didn't you know that the BNP had a local branch in Medway that would allow the silent majority to roar forth their defiance like lions?". "No", his minions whispered, dodging the fiery lightning bolts of his towering rage that were being cast forth upon them, "we were too busy plotting to subvert democracy through our secret dodgy deals to care about what the people of Sittingbourne wanted or thought. Usually the people just whimper like dogs and crawl away on their bellies when we kick them". "Fools", he screamed forth to the raging skies, "Now the people have awoken and they will never sleep again — the mask has slipped and they have seen the jackboots we wear underneath our clown suits".

IMPORTANT PRECEDENT

Then the whole sorry political pantomime got even more absurd. David Blunkett then announced that the whole system of Asylum Hotels for Welfare Tourists was going to be reviewed. Radio Essex then ran with the news that our single BNP leaflet had caused the whole of government policy on asylum seekers and local distribution centres to be placed under review. The government then accused the press of running a racist campaign against asylum seekers — in other words one that the government didn't like as it told the truth — and that they were feeding the fires of extremism. Once again the whole sorry debacle seemed to be the political version of an immaculate conception in that it was not David Blunkett's fault, it was not the Government's fault, it wasn't the New Labour Party's fault and it wasn't the National Asylum Support Service's fault. It seemed that the whole asylum policy of this government had manifested itself upon earth like some ancient Avatar of old and then took on a life of its own.

The government and their minions now know that the next time they try and impose their fascistic policies on people that they should take serious political precautions. "Make sure there are no BNP members or groups in the area before we screw over the people" will be the battle cry of the New Labour Fascist Elite "otherwise the people might find out about what we have been up too and hold us to account". And in politics that's the last thing the REAL FASCISTS of the New Labour Liberal Elite want to happen.

Town's fury over asylum hotel deal

A POPULAR hotel in an historic market town has been secretly converted into a hostel for asylum seekers.

The Coniston Hotel in Sittingbourne, Kent, will house more than 100 refugees from Somalia, Iraq and Zimbabwe. Residents claim they were hoodwinked and their local MP has protested to the Home Office about the back-deal.

EXCLUSIVE
By Keith Perry
and Richard Cressy

called Accomdata based on the Isle of Man. He claims he was misled. "My father and my family have given everything to build up this hotel into a good business and I place we could be proud of," he said. "I didn't know."

The Sunday Express 19-01-03

PAGE 4 DAILY MIRROR, Monday, January 20, 2003

ANGER AT HOTEL PLAN FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS

By ROD CHAYTOR

FURIOUS residents plan a legal battle to stop a three-star hotel being used to house asylum seekers.

The Government has earmarked the Coniston Hotel in Sittingbourne, Kent, as an induction centre for 111 refugees, who will spend up to 10 days there before being moved to other parts of the country.

Local MP Derek Wyatt attacked the Home Office's plan as "outrageous" and demanded a judicial review.

He said that the owner had believed he was selling to another hotel operator, only to discover that it was being sold on to Accomdata, which has been awarded a contract by the Home Office to house the refugees.

Mr Wyatt said: "This is our finest hotel so you can imagine how this has

gone down locally — weddings cancelled, ballet lessons cancelled, Rotary lunches cancelled. There has been no public consultation. It has all been done in secret."

Home Office Minister Beverley Hughes said the plans for a series of induction centres had been "outlined" by ministers in October 2001.

She added: "The Coniston Hotel would be one of a number of hotels used to accommodate asylum seekers on a temporary basis."

Villagers in Caythorpe, Lincs, are also fighting plans to house 300 asylum seekers in an ex-agricultural college.

Voice of the Mirror: Page 8

The Daily Mirror 20-01-03

Sudden retreat on hotel plan for asylum seekers

MINISTERS retreated today over their attempt to convert a hotel in Kent into a reception centre for more than 100 asylum seekers.

The Home Office admitted that it had failed to consult residents, and ordered a review which could lead to the abandonment of the project. Work had been due to start today at the Coniston Hotel, in Sittingbourne, with the first refugees scheduled to arrive in nine days' time. Immigration minister Beverley Hughes blamed her civil servants for the mistake. She went further by announcing a full-scale independent inquiry into the operations of the National Asylum Support Service (NASS), the branch of the Home Office responsible for the project.

Using unusually strong language for a minister, she said she was "very unhappy" at the way the scheme had been handled. She said: "I accept that in this particular case we are on the back foot because of the way the plan has been handled."

By Ben Leapman
and Laura Burkin

go back to the local authority and the community and allow people to air the kind of views and facts that are now coming to light, such as this is the only decent hotel in the town."

Residents had threatened court action to block the move to convert the Coniston Hotel into an "induction centre" for 111 asylum seekers. Robert Wrigley, 41, who has collected around 2,500 signatures on a petition since plans were announced, said: "This country is not supposed to be a dictatorship, but the way this has been handled suggests otherwise."

"We'd been told that we have had our fair share of asylum seekers in Kent and would not get any more. Another resident had said: 'I don't want the plan all the time'."

years, said: "People should have a right to have a say."

It emerged at the weekend that Home Secretary David Blunkett had commissioned 20 private firms to find large buildings that already have planning permission for use as hostels, thus short-cutting planning procedures.

The Coniston is one of a string of country houses and hotels around the country being bought by property firms working for the Home Office. Another scheme is planned for the Lincolnshire village of Caythorpe, and at least 10 more centres are in the planning stage.

With around 80,000 people trying to claim asylum in Britain every year, the cost of dealing with them has risen from £71 million in 2000-2001 to an estimated £1.5 billion for this year.

The Prime Minister's office spokesman today admitted that "challenges" on a

The Evening Standard 20-01-03

USING DISTRIBUTISM TO RE-BUILD OUR COMMUNITIES

ANTHONY HOLROYD concludes his two part series on Distributist economics by showing the benefits for community integration

In the real world, more community transactions translate into more interactions between people within the local community. Communities are likely to become much more integrated. Eventually, the members of the community will consider their neighbours to be extended family. This is the small village atmosphere that has all but disappeared from modern life. As community relations become more integrated, people within the community become more aware of their respective needs and talents.

Within Capitalist communities (something of a contradiction!), there are plenty of small jobs that need to be done and plenty of people that are capable of doing them. What is missing is a money system that will function as a medium of exchange. Distributive currencies tend to fill this gap. Goods and services produced within the community can always be exchanged for one another. Under National Capitalism, an appropriate medium of exchange does not exist; Capitalist currencies tend to favour large-scale transactions outside of the community. Under pure Capitalism, most community members simply do not have enough contact with each other to even be aware of these small-personalised jobs. These might include tasks such as helping to build a neighbours porch, or looking after Mrs Smith's sick mother whilst Mrs Smith goes to work.

DEFENDING SMALL BUSINESSES

Local Distributive currencies can therefore perform functions that capitalist currencies are incapable of. National Capitalism favours the concentration of resources into the hands of the few. It therefore favours the large businessman that can achieve economies of scale. The large business is capable of offering goods and services at a lower price than the smaller business. The smaller businesses are therefore starved of custom. This essentially means that fewer transactions take place within the community as more and more people shop outside of the community. With modern transportation, people can afford to travel long distances in order to exploit small variations in price. This too, favours the large business at the expense of the small one. Fewer community transactions translate into fewer human interactions. This is why modern Capitalism destroys small communities. Just as communism failed due to its inability to encourage innovation and product development, so capitalism is failing due to its inability to maintain the community that it serves.

The large-business effect, also explains another pitfall of Capitalism. Capitalist currencies are scarcity based. If too much is available at any one place or time, the quantity of money available exceeds the supply of desired or available goods and services. The effect is inflation of prices.

COMBATING UNEMPLOYMENT

Many large businesses tend to accumulate in places where conditions are favourable for them. In these areas, unemployment will be low. In areas far away from traditional business centres, unemployment will be high. The result is that a map of the National Capitalist economy will show hot spots and cold spots (areas of high-employment and high-

unemployment). In fact, if you were to draw a map of the UK and superimpose employment levels, you would see exactly that. A huge hot spot would be visible over central London and very cool spots over places like Wales and the Northeast.

The traditional Keynesian method of dealing with unemployment is to increase government spending. If you do so, the additional economic activity created, will raise employment in the cool areas. Unfortunately, they will cause the hotspots in the economy to overheat, resulting in inflation. If the economy overheats in just one area, inflation will increase over the entire currency. It is therefore possible to achieve high un-employment and high-inflation, at the same time. Lowering interest rates and increasing public spending will stimulate the entire economy, rather than just the cool spots of high unemployment. As time goes on and businesses get larger and larger and concentrate themselves in specific locations, the effect will get worse. Also, the larger the currency is, the more severe the effect will be. Keynesian economic solutions tend to assume that the economy is a uniform entity, with identical conditions and employment rates, regardless of geographical location. Real economies are obviously not smooth or uniform.

ENCOURAGING CO-OPERATION

Interestingly, what this tells us is that adoption of the European Single Currency or any other Capitalist Mega-currency is exactly the worst approach we could adopt for dealing with regional unemployment. In order to achieve full employment and total price stability, the size of the population covered by a Capitalist currency would tend towards zero. A small-scale distributive currency is probably our best chance of ever achieving full-employment and price stability. Small currencies can be tailored to individual conditions. Interestingly, by fixing the value of a currency to the over-all value of goods and services within a community, we can achieve zero inflation.

A more integrated community is also much more capable of dealing with large community projects in a more coordinated way. Working in cooperation, community members could build schools, small hospitals, community swimming pools, underground subways, bridges, roads, public toilets, canal systems and virtually any other project that is deemed useful to the local community. This is exactly what the people of Worgl did in 1933. In Capitalist societies, individual efforts are so fractionated, that dealing with large-scale community projects appears to be totally unachievable from an individual perspective. Distributive currencies encourage cooperation within communities.

WHAT IS COMMUNITY?

Across the entire industrialised world, we hear the same complaint over and over again: 'Communities have broken down, things just aren't the way that they used to be'. The inevitable consequences of community breakdown are always the same: Vandalism against common communal property, criminality and violence (especially amongst the young). The concept of 'family' has also undergone significant change too. In Victorian England, the extended family was considered to be the norm.

The extended family was a large supportive structure of around 50 people, which included, parents, grandparents, uncles & aunts, nieces & nephews, cousins and in-laws. Individuals within this single cohesive unit would pull together financially and would share the responsibilities of raising children.

Financial interests were quite often welded together by common dependence on the 'family business'. The marriage of a man to a woman was seen as a fusion of two families, rather than simply the fusion of two people. The traditional extended family can still be seen amongst many traditional cultures, such as the aborigines of Australia. By the 1950's, emphasis had shifted to the nuclear family. By the 1980's, un-married motherhood was beginning to replace the nuclear family. By the turn of the 21st century, many women had stopped having children altogether. What could be causing such an unprecedented break-up in society?

THE IMPORTANCE OF A COMMON CULTURE

In order to gain an understanding of the break-up of community, we need first to understand the forces responsible for creating it. Factors such as common language, culture and ethnic identity do not automatically produce community. Both ethnicity and religion clearly play important roles in the creation of community. The emergence of two distinct ethnic communities in towns such as Burnley and Oldham are good examples of the importance of ethnicity and religion as divisive factors within community. These separate ethnic and cultural groups do not necessarily live with knives to each other's throats, but they do tend to form separate communal groups. Families and close communities tend to distinguish themselves in two other ways: 1) A large volume of communication and social contact between individual members. 2) The exchange of gifts.

Gift exchange is the most notable element of traditional communities that is less common in modern capitalist societies. In fact, community is based upon the exchange of gifts for mutual advantage. In modern society, the need for gift exchange as a means of achieving friendships and mutual advantage has been enormously eroded. Financial transactions have a strong negative effect upon the cohesive bonds that form society. Consider the following example:

If you need some bread, you would probably go down to the supermarket and buy some. You would pay the attendant at the till. Having paid the attendant, the transaction is closed. There is no expectation from either one of you that the transaction will lead to any further relations. No societal bond has been created. On the other hand, suppose that you happen to casually mention to your neighbour that you need some bread and your neighbour says: *'I have ten loaves of bread in my freezer. You can have one. It will save you a trip to the shop'.*

RE-BUILDING CULTURAL BONDS

In both events, you have obtained your bread. In the second instance, however, a cultural bond is created. You will owe your neighbour a favour and a relationship has been created. In times long past, mutual cooperation on this level would have been essential to the survival of small communities. Nowadays, this is not strictly necessary. The development of supermarkets and other capitalist supply systems have created a system that fosters independence and isolation, rather than interdependence and cooperation. People tend to look outside of the community for the satisfaction of material needs.

Gift exchanges tend to create community, whereas financial exchanges do not. The first step then in creating community, is a currency system that encourages the development of a local material economy. The second step is small-scale financial transactions between

individuals within the community. Eventually, as social relations become more integrated, a gift economy will emerge.

BALI: AN EXAMPLE OF A DISTRIBUTIST ECONOMY.

Bali is widely considered to be a paradise on Earth. The people of Bali are both friendly and artistic. Virtually every man and woman in Bali is an accomplished artist and dancer. Visitors to the island are amazed by the unusually artistic and friendly qualities of day-to-day life. Virtually every Balinese man, woman and child has his or her own unique and creative talent. Balinese homes are adorned with beautiful carvings and works of art. The landscape of the country is cared for in intimate detail. Each village has several dozen festivals throughout the year. Each of these is celebrated with community feasts and artistic plays and expressions. More importantly than any of these things, the Balinese care for their elderly and disabled in a manner that allows them dignity and a respectable standard of independent living.

The Balinese are certainly not wealthy by Western standards. Their quality of life is enormously out of proportion to their actual financial incomes. What many visitors to the island are not aware of is that Bali, actually has two parallel economic systems. There is the Capitalist (competitive) economy and the Cooperative (distributive) economy. These two systems support and balance each other. The Capitalist economy is where the Balinese spend their working hours. It provides them with the resources that they need in order to survive. The Cooperative economy is based around the Hindu temple. The Balinese dedicate around one third of their working time to the 'temple-economy'. The temple organises artistic creation and performance, care-work within the community, cooperative efforts and religious activities. The other two-thirds of their time is spent within the capitalist economy (The only one we know.) *The Balinese effectively give one-third of their time to what we might call the community economy.*

What we are proposing with the introduction of community currencies is the slow development of local economies and communities, which should eventually lead to the same cultural explosion as we see in Bali.

BETTER SELF-GOVERNMENT

Distributive communities are also more capable of governing themselves. This last factor is especially important. Attempting to effectively govern the lives of nearly sixty million people using a centralised authority is clearly hopeless. No central government can effectively take into account the full complexity of local issues. The distinguishing factor of distributive communities is the level of communication that exists within them. A local government could be formed from selected members of each small community.

Direct democracy should be practiced to the greatest possible extent. Direct democracy would involve the entire adult populace voting on community issues. Whenever a significantly important issue arose, the entire community would assemble in the town or village hall. Several presentations would be given on the reality of an issue and possible courses of action. A debate would then ensue. At the end of it, the entire population would cast its vote on a particular course of action. The 'leaders' of the community would simply be required to assemble the information. The community would pay them a small fee for their efforts. A certain amount of time each month, should be set aside so that the entire community can participate in governance.

The direct democracy approach provides another means of enhancing social contact between community members. Direct Democracy also allows governance to be tailored to local needs and issues and would allow individuals the maximum possible control over their lives. This



Ancient Egypt's financial system encouraged community cooperation

would be very difficult to achieve on a national scale, but is relatively easy in small distributive communities.

LONG-TERM THINKING.

Historians struggle to understand how the Ancient Egyptians, armed with nothing but primitive copper tools and wooden pulleys, could have constructed the pyramids. From a Capitalist viewpoint, the project appears to be so large that many have speculated that aliens must have constructed them. The Ancient Egyptians did not have any remarkable alien technologies. Iron was not used in Egypt until relatively late periods of their civilisation. The Egyptians were blessed with one technology that is alien to our culture. The Egyptian financial system encouraged cooperation and integration within small communities and also encouraged long-term thinking.

The stamp-duty of the Distributive money tends to encourage long-term planning. Everyone knows that £1 today, is worth more than £1 in ten years time. Assuming an inflation rate of 3%, in ten years time, the value of your pound would be just 75% of its current value. In twenty-five years, it will have fallen to less than half its present value. Obviously, under this financial system, people tend to look for investments that will yield quick financial returns. Capitalism penalises long-term planning by eroding the value of long-term investments.

In order to demonstrate this point, imagine that you are required to make an investment of £100 of modern-day money. The investment will yield a 10% annual return indefinitely. In real terms then, by investing £100 today, you get £10 back every year until the end of time. If the

value of your £10 remained fixed, this would be quite a good deal. In the real world, inflation is continuously eroding the value of your money. With an Inflation rate of 3%, your £10 return will only be worth £4.77 in 25 years time. That's a return on investment of just 4.77%, not exactly brilliant.

THE DISTRIBUTIST ADVANTAGE

But, imagine instead that the opposite were true. If we were to keep £100 worth of distributive money in our desk drawer, we would need to continuously pay the monthly stamp duty in order to keep it valid. What this basically translates into is a negative interest rate. Assuming that you had no immediate use for your money, but knew that you would need it next year, you would much rather receive it next year, with its full value un-taxed. In fact, with a monthly stamp duty of 1% face value, your money would be worth 12% more next year, than it is this year. The effect is cumulative. Under this system, £10 worth of distributive money discounted to present values would be worth 20 times its present value in just 25 years time. The stamp duty of this type of money therefore ensures three things:

- 1) People spend quickly, so money will tend to distribute itself to the greatest extent;
- 2) Distributist money favours long-term investments.
- 3) The velocity of the money stimulates a great deal of economic activity.

Distributive money systems provide a powerful tool for the shaping of post-industrial society. The type of money that you use, will determine the nature of the society and economic system that you have. Capitalism is a competitive financial system. The nature of the capitalist money system fosters competition and isolation between community members. Competition is not always a good ground for efficiency. Nor does it always bring out the best in people. Societies that are incapable of providing a united and coordinated effort will be defenceless against whatever dangers and invasive elements happen to come their way. They are also incapable of working cooperatively on common tasks and projects. This is why capitalist societies cannot produce anything that requires long-term coordinated effort between large numbers of people. Under the yoke of Capitalism, Britain could never produce the pyramids. More importantly, we cannot successfully eliminate crime or care for the elderly until we implement Distributism.

Vanguard Issue 4: Iraq: NOT OUR WAR

Issue 4 of Vanguard is dedicated completely to the current crisis in the Middle East and the impending war between Britain and Iraq. The CD features two speeches, the first of which is a critical analysis of the reasons behind America's commitment to the war and Blair's reason for following in footsteps.

The second speech is a light hearted breakdown of what America achieved through it's bombing and subsequent invasion of Afghanistan.

Vanguard Issue 3: IT'S A WONDERFUL RACE

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Elizabethan Swashbucklers #3

by Sea Dog



Sir Richard Grenville

SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE
Richard Grenville was the son of Sir Roger Grenville, who commanded the *Mary Rose*, going down with her when she sank in 1545. Born on 5th June 1542, Richard was always keenly aware that his family were one of the leading families in Cornwall. Among his relatives were the Gilberts and the Raleigh's and the marriage of his widowed mother to Thomas Arundel also connected him to one of the leading Roman Catholic families in the West.

KNIGHTED BY ELIZABETH

In early youth Grenville served in Hungary under Emperor Maximilian against the Turks, and won special distinction. Having twice sat in Parliament as a member for Cornwall, in 1577 he became Sheriff of the county, and in that post had to deal with suspected Catholic disloyalty. Although many Catholic peasants had been killed in 1549, several aristocratic families, including the Arundels, remained influential in the area.

The Arundels were discreet and loyal to Elizabeth, but others were not. Grenville therefore destroyed the power of the Catholic aristocracy in the West, and the Queen knighted him as a reward. During this period both his wealth and his influence grew, yet he did have some disappointments. When he requested permission to lead an expedition around the world, he learned that instead Queen Elizabeth had given that honour to Francis Drake.

DEFENDER OF ENGLAND

In May 1585 Sir Richard had command of a fleet of seven ships which sailed from England for the colonisation of Virginia, acting as the representative of his cousin, Sir Walter Raleigh. On his return in October he fell in with a Spanish ship, homeward bound from St Domingo, which attacked him, but was herself overpowered and captured. In 1586 he sailed to Virginia with stores for the colonists who, however, had left before his arrival. On his homeward voyage he landed at the Azores, where he sacked the towns and took many Spanish prisoners. He had already, in 1583 and 1584, been employed as a commissioner for the works at Dover harbour, and from the time of his return from Virginia he was actively engaged in concerting measures for the defence of the western counties; an important post, which he still held through the eventful summer of 1588.

HEROIC LAST STAND

Grenville's overseas career, however, was not yet over. As Philip II rebuilt the Spanish navy, the threat from Spain continued; therefore, the English decided to patrol between the Azores and Spain in order to intercept the plate fleets. It was to this area that Lord Thomas Howard and Grenville led an expedition in 1591. Sailing on *Revenge*, formerly Drake's ship, Grenville was surprised and in the ensuing battles fought no less than fifteen Spanish ships. One hundred and fifty men during

fifteen hours of hand-to-hand fighting held out against a host of five thousand, and yielded only when not more than twenty were left alive, and those grievously wounded. Mortally wounded, Grenville wanted to blow up his ship rather than surrender and bring dishonour to England. Overruled by his colleagues, Grenville died aboard a Spanish ship.

SIR RICHARD HAWKINS

Richard Hawkins, born 1562, was the only son of Admiral Sir John Hawkins. From his earliest days he was familiar with ships and the sea, and in his twentieth year accompanied his uncle, William Hawkins, to the West Indies, thus beginning a colourful career.

WARRIOR AGAINST THE SPANISH

In 1585 Hawkins captained a galleon in Drake's expedition to the Spanish Main. In 1588 he commanded a Queen's ship, the *Swallow*, against the Armada, and in 1590 served with his father's unsuccessful expedition to the coast of Portugal. In 1593 he bought the *Dainty* from his father, and set sail for the West Indies, Spanish Main and the South Seas.

Clearly his intention was to prey on the overseas possessions of the King of Spain. However, in a later written account of the voyage Hawkins maintained that his expedition was undertaken purely for the purpose of geographical discovery. Be that as it may, having visited the Brazilian coast, passed through the Straits of Magellan, and in due course reached Valparaiso, Hawkins plundered the town before pushing north, arriving in the bay of San Mateo, one year after leaving Plymouth.

IMPRISONMENT BY THE SPANISH

Here the *Dainty* was attacked by six Spanish vessels. Vastly outnumbered, Hawkins and his crew of 75 held out for three days in a fierce battle. Finally, however, a badly wounded Hawkins surrendered on condition that his surviving men would be sent back to England. He was imprisoned in Peru for three years, and then transferred to Spain.

In 1602, he was finally freed for a £3,000 ransom — paid with some reluctance by his stepmother after his father's death. He was knighted by King James I soon after his return to England.

ROOTING OUT ALGERIAN PIRATES

In 1604 Hawkins became Member of Parliament for Plymouth and vice-admiral of Devon, a post which, as the coast was swarming with pirates, was no simple matter. In 1620-1621 he was vice-admiral, under Sir Robert Mansell, of the fleet sent into the Mediterranean to combat the Algerian corsairs.

Sir Richard Hawkins died in 1622, just as his *Observations on His Voyage into the South Seas*, AD 1593 were being published for the first time. They live on after him — a vivid account of life at sea and the discovery of new lands in the Elizabethan age.



Richard Hawkins

IAN BUCKLEY examines some recent discoveries that have shed new light on the achievements of our ancestors

History re-written as ancient British port discovered in Poole harbour

Archaeologists diving deep in Poole Harbour have found startling evidence of the oldest working harbour in Britain, built centuries before the Roman invasion. Timber pilings excavated from a deep layer of silt on the sea-bed have been radio-carbon dated at 250BC, the oldest substantial port structures by several centuries anywhere on the British coast.

They suggest an Iron Age trading complex, with massive stone and timber jetties reaching out into the deep-water channel, providing berths for the largest ocean going ships. The jetties were built up from an estimated 10,000 tonnes of rock and rubble, reinforced with hundreds of oak tree trunks, sharpened at one end so they could be rammed into the sea bed — implying a large, skilled and organised workforce.

Archaeologists had previously assumed that that the earliest port structures in Poole Harbour — the largest natural sea inlet in Europe — were Roman. *"We assumed that the timbers would come back with a Roman date. It was a jaw dropping moment when we got the results of the tests,"* said Tim Darvill of Bournemouth University, who is head of the Poole harbour heritage committee. The discovery proves that the Roman invaders did not found the harbour and that it is actually a much older manifestation of Britain's cultural heritage.

3,600 year old disc confirms sophistication of Bronze Age Europeans

Impressive new evidence has been discovered to cast further doubt on the politically correct myth that Bronze Age Europeans were 'primitive and uncivilized'. The world's earliest accurate depiction of the cosmos has been discovered embossed in gold on a 3,600 year old Bronze Age disc in the 750ft-high Mittelberg hill near Nebera in eastern Germany.

The 12-inch diameter, shield-like bronze disc bears elaborate gold leaf images of the sun, 32 stars, a crescent moon and the horizon embossed in gold. Most significant, according to the archaeologists, is a group of objects thought to be the Pleiades star cluster, which appear at the time of the autumn equinox. During the Bronze Age the Pleiades were considered a heavenly sign which signalled the approach of autumn and it was believed that the arrival of the stars in the night sky showed that it was time to start bringing in the harvest.

Harald Meller, the director of the Institute for Archaeological Research in Halle where the disc has been studied and subjected to carbon data testing declared: *"It is without doubt the earliest genuine depiction of the cosmos ever to have been discovered. It suggests that the site where it was found almost certainly functioned around 1600BC as an astronomical observatory, like Stonehenge in Britain."*

Mr Meller said that although an earlier impression of the cosmos dating from 2400BC was found in the burial chamber of the Egyptian pharaoh Unas, it was the invention of an artist and not an accurate depiction of the night sky. The disc's discovery, therefore, adds to growing evidence which indicates that Bronze Age Europeans were highly adept astronomers whose religion was intrinsically linked to the heaven's movements.

Oldest skull found in the Americas suggests that the first 'Americans' were European

Many people have speculated about the obvious similarities between the ancient American and Egyptian civilisations. Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl successfully voyaged in a papyrus boat to show that ancient Egyptians could have reached South America. Aztec legends also tell of the coming of pale-skinned and bearded men who helped build and advance their culture.

Now there is more evidence for ancient European settlement in central America following the scientific examination of a perfectly preserved skull. The skeleton, dubbed Peñon woman, was uncovered near Mexico City's International Airport in 1959 and had been kept in Mexico's National Anthropology Museum.

But geologist Silva Gonzales, who suspected the bones were very ancient, insisted on them being analysed by Oxford University's radiocarbon dating unit. The tests showed the the skeleton of Peñon woman was around 13,000 years old, almost 5000 years older than the remains of Kennewick man.

As with Kennewick man, the skull of Peñon woman is typically Caucasian — long and narrow — unlike the typical American Indian short and broad skull.

Asked if Peñon woman belonged to a tribe of ancient Europeans, Dr. Gonzales said: *"At the moment it points to that as being likely. They were definitely not Mongoloid in appearance. They were from somewhere else. As to whether they were European, at this point in time we cannot say 'no'."*

At the time when Peñon woman lived around the area that is now Mexico City, the climate would have been cooler, more like that of Europe, and grassland and a shallow lake occupied the site of Mexico City. Here we can imagine that she had a lifestyle much like that of the early European Celts, who also made settlements in similar environments.

Dr. Gonzales' dating of Peñon woman provides yet more evidence that the earliest inhabitants of both North and South America were ancient Europeans.



Peñon woman's skull with its typically caucasian features

CONJURING UP DEADLY INCOMPETENCE

RALF WINSBOR uncovers some of the dangerous games that New Labour are playing with the National Health Service



Estelle Morris:

Political conjurers hate to have their secrets revealed and will go to amazing lengths to protect them. One of the biggest tricks is to rely on the fact that news only lasts a day and so yesterday's tragedy is soon forgotten because of some newer event. Sometimes, of course, new news is deliberately crafted to hide yesterday's

bad news. Of course, New Labour will eventually learn that they will be judged by what they do, and not what they say they will do. The wonder of the BNP, however, is that it ensures that news will be here day after day until the government stops trying to be conjurers and actually do something about 'Peter'.

THE PETER PRINCIPLE IN THE NHS

So who is poor 'Peter' and how did he get involved with the government. This will show just a small part of his involvement in the NHS. But beware: his presence is everywhere. Peter is a shortened version of a principle of management that says *'everyone is eventually promoted to their own incompetence level'*. Recent examples include the dear education secretary Estelle Morris who did an excellent job of giving David Blunkett a hand, but was totally out of her depth when it came to the real job of running a department. Many of the ministers get their jobs on a 'wing and a prayer' and wouldn't last a minute in the business world. By all accounts Gordon Brown has some management abilities. Can you imagine what it must be like for him to work with the rest of the rabble who don't even know what he is talking about half the time?

Over the past couple of years, there has been a hue and cry about 'Bed Blocking', and the cost of it. £1200+ a week for a hospital bed for someone who should be in a nursing home at £400 per week. People were dying because they couldn't get a bed and nursing homes were going broke because of this. Why? : because although it is all our taxpayers money one department of the government won't co-operate with another!

THE NURSING HOME FIASCO

If we take one example of an area in the country, the South West, then it mirrors the rest of the UK. Here our senior population is growing rapidly and the nursing home requirement is increasing, but the actual nursing beds available are decreasing.

Some six months ago there was some excitement when an announcement was made that money would be available to fund the transfer of patients to nursing homes and a special meeting was called. The nursing home owners attended and were told of this wonderful event and then told that maybe there would be enough money for one bed per month. Now the waiting time is months and these dear people who would love to get better or settle down in a nursing home are stuck in hospital, often, until regrettably they die. What is just as bad is that when the next flu epidemic or other major tragedy occurs our loved ones are not going to be able to get a bed in hospital and will possibly die.

TIME IS RUNNING OUT

The latest move [as in sleight of hand] is for the government to legislate to make this work. Can you believe it? The government is so disorganised that it has to pass a law to make one department work with another. Or some people would say that legalisation takes forever and this is just another play for time and the hope that we will forget.

Since the start of this new initiative [as in smoke and mirrors] several more nursing homes have closed in the South West and so beds that may have been available in times of national tragedy will not be there. It really is time that we started putting Tony and his cronies on notice that they have been found out. It is time we get our politicians to face up to their responsibilities and actually do something to help the people of this country.

The above is a summary of research on nursing homes. Some of the key sources are listed below.

- Jan 2002 ... Government figures show that the number of people stuck in hospital waiting for nursing home beds is the same as the reduction in available nursing home beds.
- March 2002. The 'Social Policy Ageing and information Network'[SPAIN] report, written and led by 'Help the Aged', 'Centre for Policy on Ageing', 'Arthritis care', 'Age Concern and Alzheimer' Society' exposes the rationing of social care services for older people and the crisis in the care sector.
- Sept 2002 ... Inspector blames bed-blocking on lack of joint working. 'Poor joint working between council departments is undermining efforts to reduce the number of older people needlessly stuck in hospital the Chief Inspector of Social Services, Denise Platt, has warned.'
- October 2002 ... Health Secretary Alan Milburn on Elderly Care ... Cardiff 'In the meantime we intend to Legislate to ensure that conflict between health and social services does not get in the way of older people receiving the care they need. I am continually struck when I visit health and social care around the country by the power of partnership when it works. But when it does not it is the older person who suffers'
- November 2002 ... Teletext: 400 people are dying every year because of allocation problems with hospital beds.



ID: David, belated congratulations on your success last May when you were voted on to Burnley Borough Council for a two-year term. Your success in rural and predominantly middle-class Cliviger and Worsthorne caught many people by surprise as it broke the stereotype that the BNP could only win in areas of deprivation and poverty. How did it happen?

DE: Quite simply this prosperous and sleepy ward made it clear that it didn't want to go the same way as the rest of Burnley. They sent the message that they just didn't want any further expansion of the multi-cultural society in their area. They showed that they want to retain the uniqueness and identity of their area and voted accordingly.

ID: What does it mean for the BNP in similar areas across the country?

DE: It means that we can take seats off the Tories as well as Labour. We can go into middle-class areas and appeal to former Conservative voters. This is crucial for us to expand nationally and widen our membership and support base. I was up against a full slate of Conservatives and came second meaning that I was voted in for a 2-year term. More and more former Conservatives are now coming over to the BNP. We have to encourage this process because we need them to help us win more seats in areas like Cliviger and Worsthorne.

ID: We understand that you have started producing your own newspaper in your ward. Could you tell

us something about that?

DE: Yes it's called the *Cliviger with Worsthorne Times* and the first issue came out in October last year. It focuses on local issues that are important to my constituents and details what I am doing to deal with them. Some of them may appear boring and non-important to other people, but to people in the area they are very important. If the BNP is to replicate its local successes in Burnley, Blackburn and now Halifax we have to genuinely concern ourselves with such issues and to be seen to be making a difference for the good of the community. This is the key to successful community politics and helps us to widen our appeal.

ID: What other issues have you been campaigning on?

DE: I have been emphasising that people have to take personal responsibility for what happens in their area and that everyone can play their part to improve Burnley. I believe strongly that Law and Order has been undermined to the detriment of everybody and that the 'softly softly' approach of the Labour government is clearly not working. The Police have been deprived of resources and this has allowed crime to flourish and a drugs trade to grow. With the will, the right leadership and some firm policing, our streets can become safe again for young and old. Only the BNP can provide that will and leadership.

This was shown when the three Burnley BNP councillors proposed a Law and Order motion to a Full Council Meeting at the end of October last year welcoming the recently released Crime figures for the period April-August 2002. These showed an 11% drop in crime within the Pennine Division of which Burnley is part of. Just as significantly, in the six months since the BNP council victories in Burnley, racially motivated crime has fallen by a massive 54% with 120 fewer incidents.

When it came to the vote the Labour Party used spoiling tactics to ensure that the motion did not succeed. Of course that says a lot about Labour's commitment to the truth, democracy and Law and Order.

ID: What economic issues have you been focusing on?

DE: Burnley is clearly selling itself short when it comes to attracting businesses to

come and invest here. Given our close proximity to Manchester, with excellent transport links, yet within a rural setting, we should be doing much better and should actually be booming. House prices should be going up and industry should be wanting to locate here. But the opposite is happening and that is because political priorities have become distorted. We need to put the interests of the town first again.

ID: You have been quite active in highlighting the growing problem of neglect within the local community, particularly in bringing to the attention of the public the menace of abandoned properties and the adverse effect they have on local communities. Can you tell us some more about this side of your work?

DE: Some areas of the town are on a slippery slope to poverty and deprivation. They are being ignored and neglected by the Labour controlled council. My aim is to reverse the decline before it's too late. I have been calling for a positive drive by the Environmental Health and Cleansing Department and for the prompt removal of unauthorised dumped rubbish. If the problem isn't dealt with it will attract further fly-tipping and will have a negative effect on the morale of people who are living in the area. People have told me this problem can escalate quickly driving people out of the area and leading to

empty houses, falling house prices and gradually breaking up the community. Clean safe communities are successful and in the long run cost the council tax less money so I'm keen to see this problem which is more relevant to local people than motions about so called 'racist' chanting at Burnley FC.

ID: We have heard that you lead a very hectic life with a very tight schedule. Can you tell us something about your job, background and hobbies?

DE: Yes I have a Bachelor of Science degree and am a civil engineer. This means that I travel around the country on a regular basis working on different projects. But I am born and bred in Burnley and am committed to doing everything I possibly can to help the town. Whenever I am not working I am trying to help the people of Burnley in some way either in my role as councillor or ordinary citizen.

I am a keen sportsman and am particularly passionate about cycling. In 1991 I cycled from John O'Groats to Lands End with Burnley BNP organiser Steve Smith in order to raise funds for the Special Care Baby Unit at Burnley General Hospital.

ID: David, many thanks for your time. We wish you the very best of luck.



David in action in the community dealing with the problem of rubbish being dumped in the back yards of empty property

Speaker's CORNER

P.O.BOX 107, WIGTON, CUMBRIA, CA7 0YA, ENGLAND/ Email: identitymatters@yahoo.co.uk

Dear Sir,

The absence of proper border controls is not just about the threat from Terrorists. The baleful results of labour's failure to police our borders is evident in communities all over Britain. In some areas, the failure to deport those who have no right to be here is imposing an intolerable strain on local councils, social services, schools, the NHS and the police. The indigenous population is not only suffering because public services are being stretched beyond the limit but also because it is paying taxes to keep people who have no possible claim on this country and are of little or no benefit to it. Unlike the generations of legal immigrants who came to this country since the British Nationality Act 1948, the new wave of illegal immigrants are tied to us in no way by language or culture.

For that reason they have little incentive to integrate: and indeed, in many cases make none of the gestures of integration—such as working in the legitimate economy or joining in a wider community life — so as to avoid detection by the authorities.

The crime caused by immigrants from Eastern Europe was evident four or five years ago in the aggressive begging seen on the streets of London. Then it moved out, in organised gangs, to the provinces. There is also a mounting health problem. Unchecked and unregulated immigration has caused the resurgence of diseases we thought we had eliminated from this country, such as tuberculosis. And at the heart of this problem is the fact that we have lost the will to control our borders. If Mr Blair is right about the terrorist threat, then it is criminally irresponsible of him not to take firm and immediate action. There can be no question of illegal immigrants being allowed to roam around Britain when the country is supposed to be on a war footing.

Yours sincerely,
Jason Douglas.
Waltham Forest

Dear Sir,

Deryk Smith, in his article in *Identity* issue 27, clearly shows the dishonesty of the Scottish National Party in misrepresenting much of Scotland's true identity and history. It is sad that he also seems to denigrate the promotion of Gaelic speaking in Scotland.

Deryk writes, 'Gaelic was never the widespread, spoken language in Lowland Scotland (which may be of interest to the local council in Airdrie, who have road signs in Gaelic in the town centre. Shouldn't they be in Brythonic?)'.

The answer is, no — Gaelic is a living language, spoken by many Scots today; Brythonic is not. But Gaelic will be a dead language within one or two generations, thanks to its deliberate neglect by the powers that be in Scotland over several centuries, unless decisive action is taken to ensure its survival. That must include its use in such media as government notices (eg road signs) and the provision of schools which use the Gaelic tongue (as well as English) for the next generation of the language's speakers.

So why should these facilities be available throughout Scotland, and not just the traditional Gaelic-speaking Highlands? Because so many younger Highlanders are having to move south to find work. Without provision of schools for their children in which Gaelic (as well as English) is spoken, the language will die out.

Finally, it is interesting to note that many non-native Gaelic speaking Scots' interest in their identity and heritage, like that of many native speakers, is taking the form of learning this language. The development of this awareness of their identity among the 'new Gaels' is surely a force for good, and should be encouraged by a true nationalist government.

Best wishes,
Andy Lovie
Aberdeen

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you after attending Keighley's first BNP branch meeting on 10th Dec 02. It was very well supported with representatives from Halifax, Leeds, Batley and Dewsbury

respectively, in the audience.

Nick Griffin was guest speaker for the evening. When the meeting started it was constantly being interrupted by one chap who said he had never been to a political meeting before and was frustrated because nothing was being done for "our people."

Eventually Nick Griffin was introduced who stood up and politely told the heckler what the BNP could do and how they would go about doing it, if he was given the chance to speak.

About an hour later after giving the kind of speech that all the other political leaders could only dream about, he invited the ex-heckler to the front and asked him if there was anything else he would like to know. The chap was now left speechless; Nick had laid to rest his frustrations.

This meeting could have quite easily deteriorated into farce but Mr Griffin gave a perfect example of a leader — leading.

The British National Party are very lucky in having such a dynamic and charismatic man guiding us onwards and upwards into the future — he is different class!

Yours Sincerely
Andy Kershaw
Dewsbury

Dear Sir,

On Remembrance Sunday 2002 a commemoration service was held for those who died fighting for Britain in World War Two. But not for all of them.

When war broke out I was in Rhodesia where we were often referred to as being 'more British than the British in Britain'. This reasonably included myself although I was a 'half-and-halfer', my mother having been a Boer before the term 'Afrikaner' became applicable. The reaction of our so very British Rhodesian men was to rush to join up at such a rate that it was necessary to bring in conscription, NOT to ensure that every able-bodied man should do his duty, but to avoid a situation in which the country would be totally denied of men who'd remain and keep the economy going. Women on the job were not enough. By the law of averages we lost many of our finest young men

and their bodies lie rotting in France.

Came the time when England showed her gratitude for these sacrifices by trying to force Messrs. Mugabe and Nkomo upon us, and as their deeds at that time were of the same type — Blacks and Whites suffered terror and murder — we made a desperate attempt to save ourselves by declaring UDI while remaining loyal to the Queen — who was rather angry and did not appreciate the gesture. By this time the British Government had slapped on as many sanctions as it could and even, for a time, stopped paying pensions to elderly English people who had joined their families in Rhodesia. But when Ian Smith undertook for the Rhodesian Government to pay them the matter was rectified. But now the British Government looked round anxiously for a way to punish us. There was nothing more she could do to the living, so she turned her attention to the dead who had given their lives defending her, and struck them off the roll of those worthy to be remembered so they are not included.

In time, when we had been beaten (but we lasted quite a long time!) Maggie Thatcher magnanimously handed power over to Messrs Mugabe and Nkomo with the consequences that I need not describe.

Mrs D.H. Spurling
Hull

Dear Sir,

I read Mr Lecomber's article in last month's issue of *Identity*: '2002 – Best Year for Nationalism Ever' and just wanted to say that everyone must surely have agreed with that. I've been a member for many years now and this is the best time ever – there's never been a better time to be a British Nationalist. Everything is moving our way – the election in Halifax of yet another Councillor is yet another indication, and well timed too for our run up to this May's elections.

As a 'numbers' bore myself though there was one factor which Mr Lecomber didn't take up with his examination of number relationships from 1999, perhaps because that would have been a move from the statistical to the speculative and it is this: while it may be true that the former leader of our party's share of the 1999 vote in today's bigger membership

pool may only amount to 7-7.5%, that doesn't take into account those who voted for him then but wouldn't do so now. I know myself that quite a few who voted in 1999 for the *status quo* did so because they feared change. With change having demonstrably brought success, I know a fair number of people who have changed their minds on this issue.

Mrs. Smith,
Newcastle

Dear Sir,

The entire subject of population control and demographics — although dry and off putting to many people — is going to be of increasing importance as it becomes impossible to disguise the effects of a collapsing birth-rate and mass immigration. My own interest in it only developed because of the horrific implications for the British people of what has occurred over the past 35 years since the Abortion Act was passed.

As the BNP becomes more successful it will have to develop policies at some stage which address this question, otherwise it could find itself in the remarkable position of achieving success just as its natural voter base aborts and contracepts itself out of existence! Congratulations to Nick Griffin on all he has done to professionalise the BNP.

John Maddox
London

Dear Sir,

I have been a motorist for 50 years. I served with West Midlands police for just over 30 years, and served for 12 years with the Royal Navy. I have had the dubious privilege of witnessing at first hand the way in which law enforcement with regard to road traffic has been overwhelmed by the ever-rising tide. Suggested solutions:-

1, All motorised vehicles require fuel — restrict fuel and the immediate effect will be to restrict the usage of motor vehicles — and at the same time reduce the emission of harmful gases into the atmosphere. A very easy solution but of course such action would be political dynamite. I don't see any mainstream political party prepared to introduce petrol rationing, too many seats would be lost, or so they might think. But would they? This country is crying out for firm

and courageous leadership. Petrol rationing would only apply to private motorists. Commercial vehicles would be exempt, the country's manufacturing base is suffering enough. Cost: — A lot less than laying down more and more tarmac.

2, Much of our road space is taken up by parked vehicles, London is a classic example. But even where I live, which was once regarded as a leafy suburb, there are motor vehicles permanently parked on main arterial roads. The solution: - From a pre-determined date it must be made compulsory for everyone registering a motor vehicle for the first time to prove that they have off road parking. In conjunction with this I would re-introduce a Law, which was scrapped many years ago, obliging motor vehicles parked on a road to display lights during the hours of darkness. There are currently thousands (no millions) of motor vehicles left parked on roads by owners who have garages and/or off street parking because they just can't be bothered to put them away. I was a serving police officer when the lighting regulations were changed. Over-night roads which were relatively free of parked cars suddenly became nothing more than parking lots with moving traffic severely hampered. Motorists will take the trouble to park their vehicles off the road rather than run their batteries down!! They did in days gone by — make them do it now — at no cost.

3, An 'active' Road Traffic Law enforcement agency is an absolute must. I don't think I can put too much emphasis on the agency being 'active'. They need to be well paid and well motivated by good leadership, they need to get out there and do the job, I've forgotten what a traffic warden looks like. Not that there are no traffic restrictions in this area. There are yellow lines everywhere, but in the absence of anyone to enforce the Law vehicles are just parked anywhere, yellow lines or not. The cost of operating a good and effective road traffic Law enforcement agency could be very low in fact with right calibre of person doing the job the agency could show an operating profit. This country is crying out for firm leadership.

John Phazey
Sutton Coldfield



Immigrant willingness to work for lower wages benefits no-one but the fat cat bosses

DISTORTING THE TRUTH ABOUT IMMIGRATION

Dr. PHIL EDWARDS exposes some of the media fabrication surrounding the question of immigrant contributions

"Immigrants boost wage levels for all" trumpeted Alan Travis, home affairs editor of the *Guardian* newspaper on December 11th 2002. Not only, claimed Travis, are immigrants better educated than white British born residents but they are paid more than UK born people and they actually boost general wage levels for us all. So why have I been so worried all these years about Third World immigration into the UK? Have we all got it wrong, should we be welcoming immigrants as a real and useful addition to our nation, the "enrichment" so often quoted by the multiculturalists?

THE FACTS BEHIND THE FIGURES

That is perhaps the rosy picture intended to make the average *Guardian* reader feel good, but a quick look at the source of these revelations, an independent report published by the Home Office — *"Migrants in the UK: their characteristics and labour market outcomes and impacts"*, December 10th 2002 gives a totally different picture. Almost half (46%) of immigrant workers in the UK of working age were born in "white" countries e.g. America, Australasia, EU, West and Eastern Europe etc, with 53% born in Africa, the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East. The report also goes on to say that in terms of labour market activity, the foreign born population overall tends to perform worse than the UK born with lower employment and labour market participation rates and a higher unemployment rate.

These outcomes vary considerably according to different migrant groups, with migrants from "white" ethnic backgrounds tending to perform as well as or better than the existing population in terms of their employment and participation rates and wage levels. On the other hand, migrants from ethnic minority backgrounds do worse than the UK born and additionally are less likely to be employed or to participate in comparison to people from the same ethnic group who were born in the UK. The report's conclusion about the

effect of immigrants on the wages of the existing population is that " ... data on wages is less reliable and the conclusions must therefore be treated with caution ... "

19% of foreign born people of working age have degrees compared to 15% of UK born but this has to be balanced by the fact that 19% of foreign born have no qualifications at all, compared with 16% of UK born. Significantly, 33% of the "qualifications" possessed by immigrants are classified as "Other" raising the spectre of the "BA Bombay (failed)" type of qualification. Travis' claim of immigrants being "better educated" than white British born residents starts to look decidedly disingenuous as is most of his article. The trouble with such half truths appearing in a heavyweight publication like the *Guardian* is that our enemies in left wing councils, anti racist groups and the like, can start using these figures as holy writ against our campaigns.

NET LOSS

Currently the same treatment is being given to another, earlier Home Office report — *"The Migrant Population in the UK: Fiscal Effects"* — which shows that migrants in the UK contribute £31.2 billion in taxes and consume £28.8 billion in benefits annually, so, hey presto, migrants make a net contribution to the exchequer of £2.5 billion, worth about 1p on the basic rate of income tax. Anti-racists and pro-immigrant lobbies churn out this figure yet fail to mention that something like 90% of these taxes are from the earnings of just 5% or so of migrants — US and Japanese financiers, shipping moguls etc; the remaining vast bulk of migrants being just a massive drain on the exchequer. (See an earlier issue of *ID* for my article on this very topic). Hopefully my article will warn our members and activists of yet another distortion of the facts and a means of rebutting such tactics.

The author is the BNP's National Press Officer

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I enclose a family membership fee of £35 for one year (please give your name and address on this side and names and ages of others on separate paper) ☐

I enclose my fee of £25 for one year ☐

I enclose my fee of £12 for one year and qualify for the reduced rate as:

OAP ☐ Unwaged ☐ Student ☐ (Please send photocopied proof of entitlement)

Are you under 24? if so state age..... you qualify for membership of the Young BNP at no extra cost.

Do you wish to be an active member of the party? Yes / No

Please list any skills or facilities you have which may be of use to the BNP:

Cheques payable to 'British National Party' or 'British Heritage'.